Chapter 4 - The Great Encounter

Setting the Stage

Spanish	and Catholic		_ visited the region we now call
			for their soft, thick
			settlers came to stay.
This interaction is called	d "the Great	". Th ϵ	ere were peaceful encounters, but
also one			
	Age of	Exploratio	n
For of y	ears after Columbus of	ther explorer	s came to Central and
America seeking glory a	and and bringir	ng their	to the Indian people.
They started a large Sp	anish	·	
			from Mexico into today's New Mexico land, but it really belonged to the
			cas, a Spanish explorer named eposits. They eventually reached the
			ed a large on a poplar
A presidio was:			
A mission was:			
Two important missions	s were in	and	<u></u> .
	The Utes N	/leet Escal	lante
Fathers Francisco	and Silves	stre	were priests who became the
first non-Indians to expl	ore the	They wer	re sent by the Spanish to find a better en went on the journey. When they
			they went farther through
what is now			<u></u> _
Question: The Domingu	•		st started in July, 1776. What was
happening at the time if	Tare amicent colonies	iii liic Last!	

Question: Read the journal entries. What did Father Escalante promise the Indians they would do on the return journey?

After leaving the Indian near today, the Spaniards headed south. Lack of, much, and an early winter just north of today's stopped the explorers from going on to California. Instead, they returned to				
Although they never made it to Monterey, Father Escalante's and Miera's became a valuable for future explorers. They Spanish fathers also established friendly and with American Indians.				
Mountain Men				
As fur trappers left the to trap in the mountains, they became known as They were employees of American,, or Mexican fur companies. The company traders took the to St. Louis to				
About men went west to trap.				
Rendezvous! Through the fall,, and spring the trappers tended their They had too many to with them, so they often dug a to hide the furs. This was called a At a chosen place and chosen time of year, they would meet Indians and other traders. This was called a The rendezvous was an important time. It was usually by a large fur-trading by a large fur-trading, or traded, furs for supplies.				
Question: What are two things mountain men would do at a rendezvous?				
Valley was one of the sites of the rendezvous, which is how it got it's name.				
In the early 1800s, people wore tall felt made of fur. Hat makers used the short-haired fur from a beaver's to produce the felt.				
Indian Trapper Conflict				
Many times the Indian people were to the trappers and served as along the rivers and trails, and some even got married. Sometimes, however, Indian people did not want the trappers on their They would and take their horses and furs in order to get the off their land.				

Mountain men were seen as in their time, but today	we see that they represented
the best and the in people. They were brave and	
often did not the American Indians.	
Trapping Companies	
British trappers from the	_ were first.
2. Americans who worked for the	
Many other trappers did not work for the large fur compa	nies.
Utah's Mountain Men	
Question: Choose one of the trapper routes on the map on p. 74 on p. 75-77. Next, write three interesting facts about the trapper.	• •
Name of trapper:	
Fact 1:	
Fact 2:	
Fact 3:	
Smith always took his rifle and his with his travel the length and of Utah. He also showed that no Salt Lake to the Pacific Ocean.	
Peter Ogden led many trappers into the Cache His daily is one of the earliest written accounts of _	
Jim Bridger originally thought the Great Salt Lake was the found out it was just a really salty lake.	But he later
Beckwourth was born a slave in He he and was adopted by a tribe of Indians.	eaded west to avoid
Etienne Provost established Indian posts along the and Utah Lake. The city of is named after him.	shores of the Great Salt Lake
Robidoux built many and used them as tr	ading posts.
Joseph R was a trapper who later worked as a to	for pioneer groups going

The End of an Era

The mountain men worked in t	years. By the early 1840s	years. By the early 1840s, their	
business was	over. The mountain men a	nd Indians had hunted	so
much that only a remaine	ed had cha	nged, too.	
Some trappers worked as mapmakers.	, while others became	e government	_ and
The between	the explorers and trappers	and the American Indians cha	anged
the lifestyle of the Indians	At first, trade ma	de the Indians' lives	and
made them more	_ against their enemies. Wh	nen great numbers of white	
started living in th	ne Utah region, the balance	of shifted.	